Bible Soctety.

If ye are in always the attendance at the anniver, and the important Society, an increased and activation to the place of 10 of these of former years, attended the annivers of those of former years, attended the annivers of the self-control of the place of 10 of

and when asked what he did for a text, he said he took it from the New Testiment, unless he could remember one from the Old. How could the word of God be preached in such circumstances? The adversary of souls was abroad turning these things to account. A great deal of the preaching in the West was lost, on account of the people not being able to go home and rend the Scriptures. For the sum of \$20,000 granted to the cause of Ohie, for which they had not yet made any acknowledgment, he thanked them, and ventured a prayer that they would not remove their assistance; for whatever was done for the West, was done in the cause of society as well as religion, and pledge that in future the East had no fear of their iron hand. Before taking his seat, he begged to state they wished at the West 30,000 more Bibles; they wanted in Ohio 500,000 more Testaments, in order to give each reader one. When he heard them talk of enemies and obstacles, that mighty Babel, Rome, of which they heard so much talk in their city, was but one of the pistous they had to oppose on the field of struggle. The devil is not yet dead in the West: he is as much alive and rampant as in the days of the Apostle Faul, who said he went about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he might devour. The Popes, with all their Bishops, and Cardinals, and subordinates, were not half, were nothing, in comparison to the other foes which were to be vanquished. Human nature was there—and there was a strong necessity for a union of all the friends of Jesus Christ in the spreading of his word.

Rev. Mr. De Wirr proposed the second resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That experience has shown the feasibility, as well as practical importance, of united effort among Christians of different names in circulating the Sacred

Resolved, That experience has shown the feasibility, as well as practical importance, of united effort among Christians of different names in circulating the Sacred Scriptures.

In support of the resolution, Dr. B. observed, that he took the place of the Rev. Mr. Todd, of Mass., who could not attend. There was a perfect christian union in heaven, where were gathered all the redeemed from among men of tribes, kindreds, nations, tengues, and people—from the different forms of religious association and ecclesiastical organization, dwelling in pure light and eternal life, and serving their divine author in full holiness. They had passed throughline wilderness—they had gone out from the different departments of Israel, and there they were gathered not into tents, but into the tomple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. But, the elements of christian union perfected in heaven, are the elements of christian union perfected in heaven, are the elements of christian union perfected in heaven, are the elements of christian character here on earth; it developes the character of the possessor, and shines more and more unto the perfect day. Israel may have troubles and perplexities, in travelling onward through the wilderness; but where could they find so much security as moving on with the Bible before them as their only rule of faith, the spring of hope and consolation, acknowledging that word as a basis of salvation; it was sufficiently intelligible to all without note or comment, or the additions of man. If there were any christians who did not adhere to that Bible—the law and the testimony, it is because the truth is not in them. They had sometimes heard of families, long separated, gathering around the family pathering of the christian denomination, who, when abbroad held different positions, but who, when collected together were united in the good work of their master. Mr. De Witt ended his discourse in a handsome culogy of the life and character of the late. Per Dr. Milnor.

The Rev. J. W. Coox, of Bristol, s

ing, May 8th, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in Broome street. The exercises of the evening were commenced with an appropriate prayer by Dr. Mc-

siive manner, the following address, which was lis-tened to with deep interest by the congregation.

to more vigorous exertions in their behalf. It is matter of congratulation that our country has never joined in the flerce erv of their oppressors. This is as it should be-for it is infinitely more desirable to be the dispensers of God's mercies, than the executioners of his vengeance. Let us then present to them Christianity in its unveiled and incomparable loveliness—rofer them to their own prophecies—lay before them the overwhelming proofs that Messiah has already come, and that he has made that stonement for sin which is contemplated in their sacrifices. Let us show them in our whole deportment, the power of the Gospel upon our hearts, and like the Good Samaritan, pour oil and wine into their wounded bosoms. Having done these things, let us await with prayerful, yet confident affiance in the Word of God, the long desired and glorious result of their spiritual resurrection from the dead.

An anthem was then sung by the choir, after which the Rev. Mr. Liller, Domestic Secretary of the Society, read letters from the following gentlemen: Dr. Pitman, Dr. J. P. Durbin of Carlisle, Rev. Willis Lord of Philadelphia, Dr. Skinner, Rer. Mr. Andrews of Troy, and Rev. Mr. Read of Salisbury, Connecticut; expressing their hearty approval of the object of the Society, and their regret into theing able, from a variety of circumstances to attend the anniversary.

Mr. Lit.r then read an abstract of the annual report of the Society, by which it appeared that the Society for the past year has been steadily increasing in means and usefulness. That they have now a missionary permanantly stationed in Baltimore, whose labors have been abundantly blessed; and that they have invited a distinguished gentleman, well known in Europe and this country for his labors of love, to assist the Society in its endeavors to bring the children of Israel into the fold of Christ.

The Rev. Mr. Dr. Wiver then moved, that the abstract be accepted and printed. It is important, he said, that information be circulated smoot the condition was much inprove

ruing year:-- President-Rev. Philip Millspoles, D. D., and elever President—Rev. Philip Mill. Politic, D. D., and elevel Vice-Presidents.
Foreign Secretary—Rev. John Proudfit, D. D., of New Brunswick.
Domestic Secretary—Rev. John Lillie.
Recording Recretary—Alexander M. Burrill.
Treasurer—Thomas Bussing, and 20 Directors.

American Home Missionary Society-Nineteenth Anniversary.
On Wednesday night the assemblage in the Ta-

bernacle was as great as has been seen on any occasion during the past year; it was the celebration of the 19th anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society, whose efforts to evangelize the

bernache was as great as mas peen seen on any occasion during the past year; it was the celebration of the 19th anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society, whose efforts to evangelize the West have been carried on with much energy and succees, according to the Report. The choir was full of singers; the platform crowded with elegy-men, and the large area of the body of the house was crammed with eager listeners.

The services commenced with a voluntary on the organ, after which a devout prayer was offered up suitable to the occasion.

The Treasurer's report was read by the Treasurer, Jasper Corning, Esq., from which it appears that there was a balance in the Treasury of \$217.54 on the 16th April, 1844; the receipts during the ensuing year were \$121,945 25, making the sum at the disposal of the Society for the year just ended, \$122,163.82. The total liabilities amounted to \$130,524.76, of which sum \$118,360 12, have been paid; the debts contracted and obligations incurred amount to \$51,040, 60 meet which there is only the sum of \$3,303 70 in the treasury. The increase of receipts for this, over the previous year, is \$20,041.29; of which over \$13,000 were donations, and over \$6000 bequests. This sum supplied the \$12,000 necessaries to enable them to carry on, as during last year, with a surplus of \$8000 towards enlarging its operations An abstract of the report of the Executive Committee was read by the Rev. Milton Badger, one of the secretaries. The report was, upon the whole, encouraging, and the openings for the efforts of the society had augmented. Nine hundred and forty-three ministers were employed in the work during the present year, of which 208 are additions, within the same period. The field of their Babor extensis over twenty-three States and territories of the Union, and Canada and Texas also, and despended their duties, deserved the warmest support and sympathy of the church of supports, each of which were more interesting than the produced by their ministry. The extension of Sunday school in

heartily say, Amen.

Prasspart—Amen.

Mr. Dowling—I will close with a verse which was composed by a Sandwich Islander, and I recommend it to your earnest attention, and hope you will not forget it. It is:

Go on, go on.

And the meeting adjourned, after a benediction Grand National Reform Convention. SPEAKERS: GODWIN-CHANNING-BRISBANK-OWEN. &C.

THIRD DAY, May 7th. The Committee met at 2 P. M., pursuant to adjournment, Mr. RYCKMAN in the chair. After some discussion, the call of the Convention was with-

drawn. Mr. Godwin then moved a resolution calling a Convention, and recommended Albany as the place of meeting. A Committee was appointed to correspond with all Associations of Progress, to induce delegates to attend. Adjourned to 7½ o'clock in the evening, when they met and were addressed by the Rev. W. H. Channing, in an earnest and eloquent

manner. Mr. Channing adverted to the present degraded condition of the working classes. He considered it indicative of a radical defect in the order of things. indicative of a radical defect in the order of things. Here, said he, in this land where we boast of free institutions—of our democratic principles we are the veriest slaves. Even the poor slave of the South, down-trodden and degraded as he is, is better off than we of the North. Mr. Channing then went on to say, that he considered it the privilege and the duty of man, with all his energy of usefulness to acquire wealth—that is to acquire what is really good and useful; and that, as he accumulates wealth, he is healthy, morally and physically. In the increase of wealth is the increase of health. As a man obtains wealth he also improves his mind. The man who works—who chisels and drives the plane—who, standing over the blazing forge, wields the mighty hammer that moulds the implements of human industry—comes in contact with hard facts—solid, substantial, leverlasting facts; and he learns to understand them—to learn the laws of cause and effect; and just as he accumulates wealth, does he unfold and develope his higher nature. Man, from the perception that he is increasing matter, awakenshis social faculties; and as he strikes, lifts, and digs, he calls out his social affections. As he developes wealth, he has also a strong sense of dignity: he feels that he is come into the world for some end and purpose, according to the will of God; and as he accumulates, laboring and producing, so is he free, good, and shaded the producing to the will of God; and as he accumulates, laboring and producing, so is he free, good, and shaded the producing was also a strong sense of dignity: he feels that he is come into the world for some end and purpose, according to the will of God; and as he accumulates, laboring and producing, so is he free, good, and shaded the producing was an end of the produce, they see it flying away from them—the drones of society take from such the second strong Here, said he, in this land where we boast of free institutions-of our democratic principles we are the

Elevanth Anniversary of the Anniversary of the clearly average to color three the nativersary of the clearly are of their existence. A large number of anniable, pions looking leader and caretale, worthy men were in attendance. The meeting was opened with payed by the class of the control of

ring the appropriation of \$8,000 to the Colored Home;) to prohibit the throwing of offensive substances into the Croton aqueduct. The bill to incorporate the Prison Association, in the city of New York, was lost for the want of a Constitutional vote—ayes 17, noes 12. The bill for the protection and improvement of the Seneca Indians residing on the Allegany and Cattarangus reservations, was also passed. The hour having expired, the special order was announced; and the Convention Bill was taken up—Mr. Wright in the chair, and debated between Messrs. Bockee, Lott, Sherman, and Johnson, during the morning session. The afternoon was spent in Executive session.

1x rns House, leave was asked by Mr. Young, to lay on the table a resolution of enquiry into the expediency of providing by law for the repair and superintendence of the canals to be divided into convonient sections for that purpose; but objections were made, and it could not be received. Mr. M. Brooks called up his motion to suspend the 50th rule for the purpose of admitting a motion to received. Mr. M. Brooks called up his motion to suspend the 50th rule for the purpose of admitting a motion to received. Mr. M. Brooks called up his motion to suspend the 50th rule for the purpose of admitting a motion to received, Mr. M. Brooks called up his motion to suspend the 50th rule for the purpose of admitting a motion to received, the vote reconsidered, and the bill passed—ayes 92, noes 7. During the morning session, Mr. Harris made another effort to suspend the third reading of bills he order to enable him to move to a select committee, to report complete the bridge bill; but after some opposition from Mr. Van Schoonhoven, the House, by ayes 44, noes 63, refused to suspend. So the motion could not be made. The residue of the morning was spent in the third reading of bills, and many local and private bills relating to the city of New York.—Albany Argus.

Court Calendar-This Day. Germon Pleas-Nos. 58, 59, 17, 22, 26, 80, 46, 60, 61, 53. CIRCUIT GOURT-Nos. 31, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS AT PALMO'S.—Last night confirmed the opinion the public has upon all occasions expressed of the competency of Germon, Stanwood, Hannington, &c. to sustain the reputation they have acquired, and justly acquired, and to-night they present a bill, which is a "caution," to all not to neglect the passing moment.

New York Bowery Amphitheatre Company at the Brooklyn Garden.—Friday and Saturday, May 9th and 10th. In addition to the very Talanted Company, the Manager takes pleasure in announcing to the Ladjes and Gentlemen of Brooklyn, that he has effected an engagement with the celebrated MAN MONKEY, HERVIO NANO, who will make his second appearance on Friday Peeniag, and go through with his maequaled Act of Horsemanship, which has created the greatest astenishment in all the principal cities in Europe.

Notice to Persons from the Country.—In yesterday's Herald, the attention of the public was called to the Opthalmic Dispensary of Dr. Wheeler, at No. 29 Greenwich street, where more cures of (of supposed incurants casse) have been effected, within a few years past, than by any other Oculist on this continent.

The object of that notice was for persons residing in the country, who may be macquainted with the fact that there are few, if any, diseases to which the human eye is subject, that may not be cured by the timely attendance, skill, and care of an experienced Practitioner, whose sole time is devoted to Opthalmic disorders.

Card.—Professor Rodgers begs respectfully to tender his most cordial thanks to the sittrens of New York, for the attention with which immense audiences have issened to his defence of the new Science of Animal Magnetism. Aware, when he embarked in the advocacy of those recent discoveries, that the must expect to meet with opposition and situaperation, from the ignorant and prejudiced, he has not been either surprised or disconcerted at the conduct of certain individuals, whose names it is nunceessary to mention. As the cause of truth, immertal truth, is now tramphant, while the mouths of its traducers are in the dust. Professor Rodgers will deliver his last Lecture, for the present, in the Lecture Room of the Society Library, on Finday exceining, the third stant, on which occasion he is to be assisted by Afr. Louisis, together with his children, Miss Martha and Master Occar. The experiments will be the most interessing of the series, and Professor Rodgers is determined that their validity shall be incontrovertible.

Changes of Weather and Catching Cold—When, from sudden changes of atmosphere, the perspiration becomes checked, those himors which should escape by the skin will be thrown inwardly; and headache, names and sickness, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, hoarseness, coughs, consumption, pains in various parts of the body, rheumatism, and many other naplessant symptoms, are sure to follow.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are anost selightful medicine for carrying off selfs because they expel from the system all morbid and corrupt humors, (the cause of every kind of discase,) in so easy and astural a manner, that the body is relieved of all its sufferings as it by magic. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, takes every night on going to bed, will us a short time remove the most violent case of cold; and it used occasionally afterwards, will keep the system so completely free from all bed, humors, that disease in any form will be completely imposing the configuration of Counterfeits.—The public are cantioned against an imitation article, boiled in sugar, and called Improved Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only certainty of getting the right medicine, is to purchase at the right place, No. 288 Gresewich street. New York, and, in all cases, be particular to ask for WRIGHT'S ledian Vegetable Pills.

N. B.—Bewere of all Sugar-coated counterfest Pills.

SA LHE SOUTHERN WANTS THE SOUTH SHOWN IN THE SECOND AMUSEMES, TES.

though be has a rough exterior, has a coll like our covaricapable of infinite pain and pleasure. It becomes us, then, not to neglect him, but to discharge the duty which God has imposed upon us, and rich will be our reward. You must not suppose that sailor's are indifferent to these things. Oh, no! Only put the Bible in their lands, they have hearts open to receive the truth, and they will prize it beyond the treasures of Ornus and of Ind. A ship bound to New Orleans was overtaken by a tempest, and sfere combatting for some time with the storm, went and the context of the store of the shore, the shore is the store of the shore, the shore is the shore of the shore, the money weak from excessive labor, and it was as much as they could do to crawl along the spar to the shore. One of them had a bundle tied around his waist; he was asked on reaching the shore what it was. "O," said he, "I have been wrecked a number of times, but thanks be to God I have always managed to save the—I am afraid they are wet." The bundle contained a bible and prayer book and hymn book. An old sellor went into a store one day, and asked clart to guide me to heaven, "was the reply," now do nuderstant me? I have lost the chart by which I have steered, and I want another." Put the Bible into the hands of the sailor, and it will prove to him the means of salvation. The word of God does not always need to be explained by a minister to convert the sinner; many a sailor, while reading his Bible in his lonely watch, has been struck with conviction by a single text, which was sent home to his conscience by the power of the spirit. Not long ago, as one of the ocean wandered into the Saileanston, the sailor, and it will prove to him the means of salvation read from the 18th chapter of Ezekiel—"The soul that sinneth, it shall die." His attention was arrested, and he began to inquire what is soul, and how will it die? He conversed with the Captain till midnight upon the subject to the wash of the began to inquire what is soul, and how will it die? He

MThe Reverand Mr. Wilkers, of Canada, followed in a very elegant address, during which he took a fling at Pepery, Catholicity, popish influence in Montrea, Canada, and the Virgin Mary, and went on to sayif the Bible was generally diffused, it were a glorious thing. This is subject in which I feel a great deal
of interest. It deserves the attention of every highminded man. But I must conclude. I feel I am in the
midst of Anglo-Saxondom. I believe all that is great,
good and glorious is in that book; and I cannot better
express the aspirations of my own heart, than in the language of one, who, though an Englishman, is the poet of
all who speak the language. (Cowper):

"Come, then, and to thy many crowns,
Add yet this one—the crown of all the earth.
Thou who alone art worthy."

Anniversary of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews—Address of Mr. Milledoler.

This society celebrated its anniversary last even-

MODERN JUDAISM.

Fresuming that a summary view of Modern Judaism will not be unacceptable on this occasion, I venture to present a Brief outline of the tonets and views of that singular and interesting people who profess it. Judaism derives its name from Judah, which on the separation of the tribes, included that of Benjamin, and after the captivity of Babylon, was indiscriminately applied to the whole house of Israel—they were also called Hebrews, from Heber one of the progenitors of Abraham. The rise of this people must be dated from the call of God to the Father of the faithful. It was not however, till the giving of the law at Sinai, that that formal dispensation

written is called Mishan, or repetition. Their Gemaras, which are two in number, are expositions of the interest of the control of their law. Their Talmuds are the Mishan connected with one or other of these traditionary doctrine of their law. Their Talmuds are the Mishan connected with one or other of these Gemara; and their Targums are translations of all the Hebrew parts of the Old Testament into Chaldee, made particularly for the uneducated part of the nation after their captivity. They still have liturgies, containing the prescribed forms of their synapogrue worshipming the prescribed forms of their synapogrue worshipming the control of the control of the control of their captivity. They still have liturgies, containing the prescribed forms of their synapogrue. The modern sects found amongst them, are the Sarduces, bodding their primitive tenets; Rabbinists or Talmudists, inheriting the ancient spirit of the Pharises; and the Rairites, who reject all tradition that is unsustained by Scripture. On account of their scattered at the standard of the control of their scattered and the standard sects of the control of their scattered and the standard sects of the scattered and the standard sects of the scattered and t